Set Name		Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=US	SPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR		
<u>L23</u>	L22 and (index adj1 image)	1	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	((345/634)!.CCLS.)	257	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	118 and (display adj 1 file)	0	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L18 and (index adj1 image)	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L18 and 19	1	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	((345/625)!.CCLS.)	25	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L16 and (mediation adj1 server)	1	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	((709/203)!.CCLS.)	1185	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L14 and (display adj1 file)	4	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	((709/201)!.CCLS.)	610	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 and 19	128	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	((707/104.1)!.CCLS.)	1279	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and (mediation adj1 server)	1	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	((707/10)!.CCLS.)	1610	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 same 17	18533	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	index\$	251836	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	image\$	394095	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L1 and (index adj1 image)	6	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (index adj1 image)	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L1 and (character adj1 string)	357	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and (display adj1 control adj1 file)	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (display adj1 file)	25	<u>L2</u>
L1	((707/1  707/2  707/3  707/4 )!.CCLS.)	3154	<u>L1</u>

### END OF SEARCH HISTORY

2 of 2 09/ 451,446

		anna.
	Help Logout Interrupt	
Main Mer	nu Search Form Posting Counts Show S Numbers Edit S Numbers Preferences	Cases
	Search Results -	
	Terms Documents	
	L22 and (index adj1 image)	
Database: Search:	US Patents Full Text Database US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database JPO Abstracts Database EPO Abstracts Database Derwent World Patents Index IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins  Recall Text  Clear	
***************************************	Search History	
4:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		

DATE: Thursday, February 07, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case



### United States Patent [19]

Sparks et al.

Patent Number: [11]

6,167,382

**Date of Patent:** [45]

Dec. 26, 2000

#### [54] DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF PRINT ADVERTISING AND COMMERCIAL DISPLAY MATERIALS OVER THE INTERNET

[75] Inventors: Don R. Sparks, Evanston; M. James

Scott; Wally Tremel, both of Chicago,

all of Ill.

[73] Assignce: F.A.C. Services Group, L.P., Chicago,

[21] Appl. No.: 09/088,173

Jun. 1, 1998 [22] Filed:

[56]

[51] [52] 707/517; 707/520

Field of Search ...... 705/26, 27, 10,

705/14, 1; 283/56; 707/517, 520

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5,701,500 1 5,845,302 1 5,890,175	2/1996 2/1997 2/1998 3/1999 4/1999	Johnson     705/26       Ikeo et al.     707/517       Cyman, Jr. et al.     707/517       Wong et al.     705/26       Blinn et al.     705/26

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	2/1998	WIPO G06F 17/60
WO 98 10356		
A1	3/1998	WIPO G06F 17/22

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"Corbis Broadens Visual Content Offerings", Business Wire,

Dialog File 16:Promt, Feb. 3, 1998.

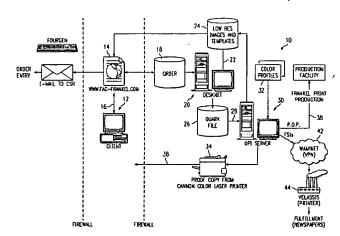
Jorgensen, Dennis D., "Now, We Have a Brief Word for our Sponsors (Sponsors of the 1997 American Marketing Assn Edison Awards)", Marketing News, vol. 32, No. 7, p. 4, Mar. 30, 1998.

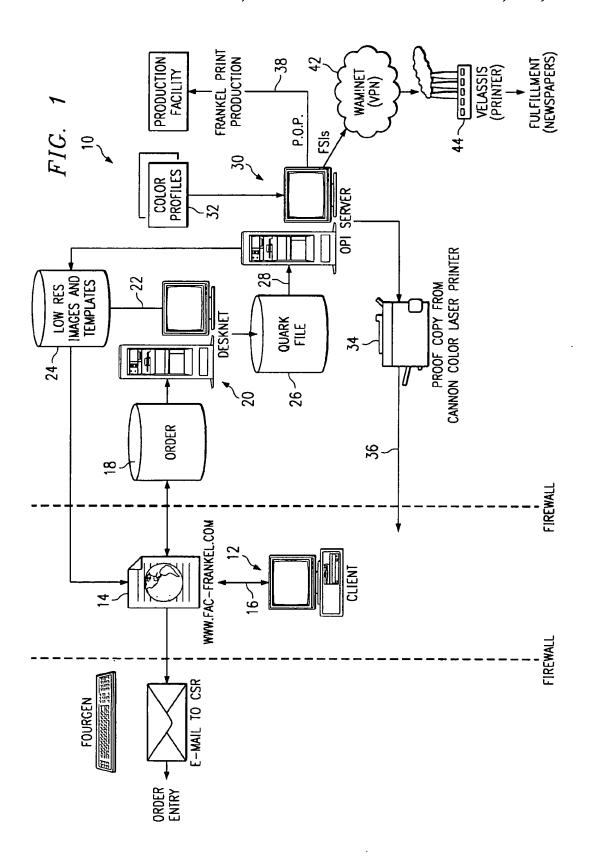
Primary Examiner-Emanuel Todd Voeltz Assistant Examiner-John W. Hayes Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Jefferson Perkins

#### ABSTRACT

A client at a remote site may order each of a series of images from a low resolution image database, and may then assemble these images and text into a marketing piece. Once assembly is complete, the client orders the system proprietor to produce the marketing piece according to the client's specifications. The client communicates to the system proprietor via a web site on the Internet, which has associated with it a pair of applications for the ordering of images and the assembly of marketing pieces. The client assembles the marketing piece according to one of a series of predefined templates, which constrains the choices which the client has such that the produced marketing piece will have the look and feel dictated by the client's company. The templates, each of which has associated with it a series of slots for the placement of image or text, also permit easy assembly of a marketing piece by simply specifying the material which goes within the slot. A catalog of low-resolution images are sent over the Internet to the client for his or her consideration, and a corresponding set of high-resolution images are used to produce the marketing pieces.

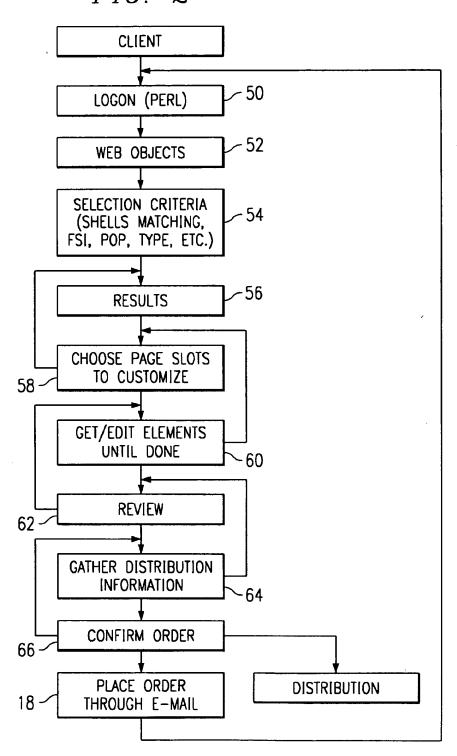
#### 1 Claim, 44 Drawing Sheets



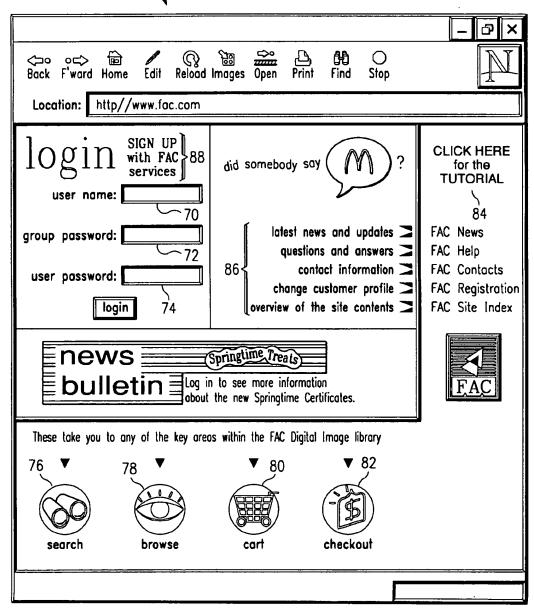


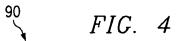
. . . .

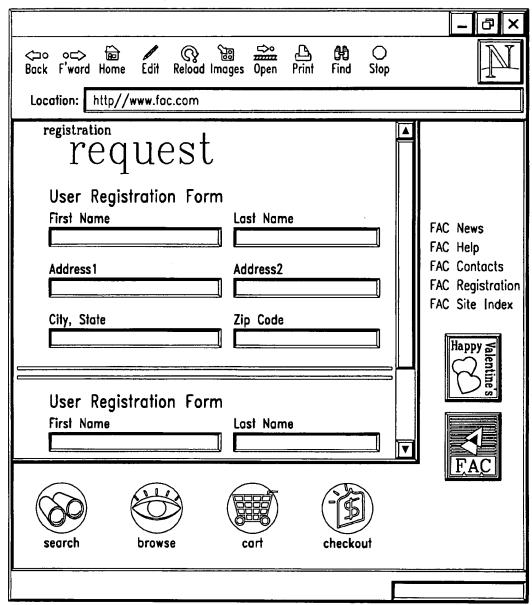
FIG. 2



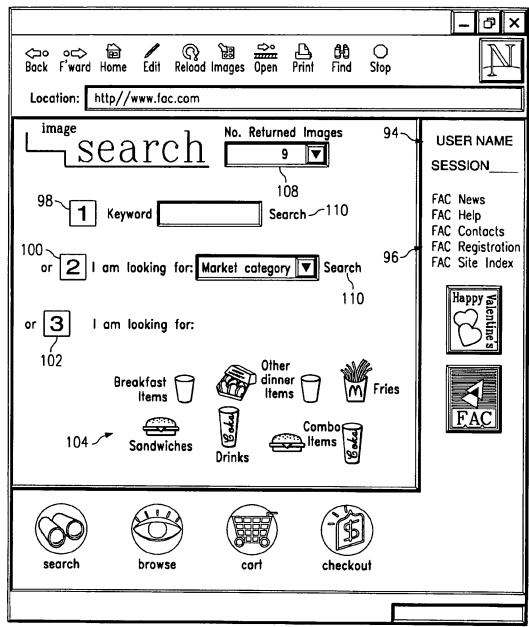
<sup>69</sup> *FIG.* 3

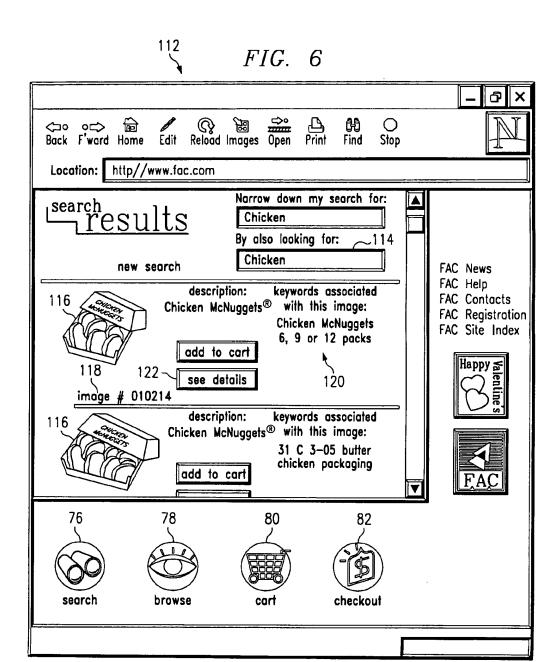


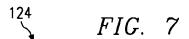


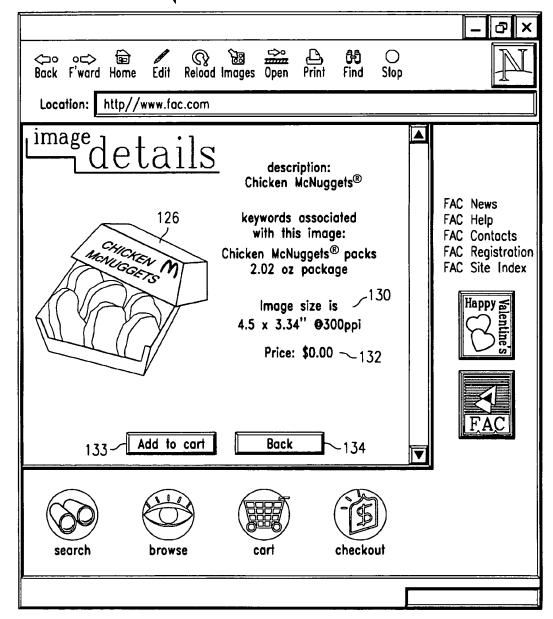


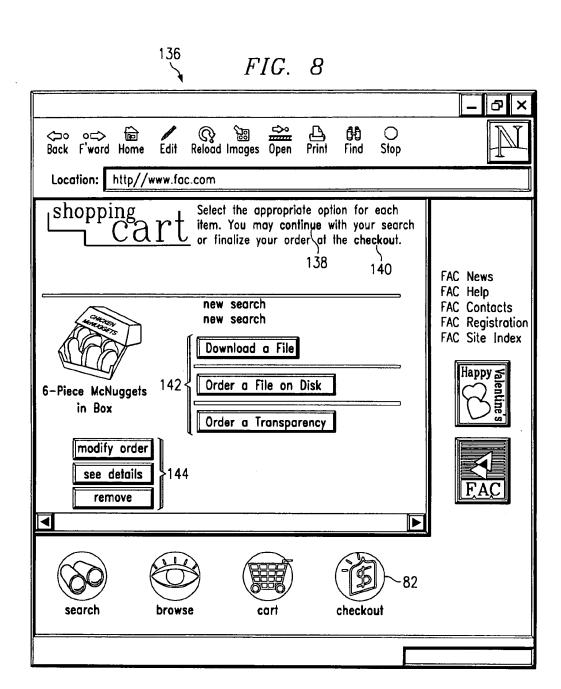


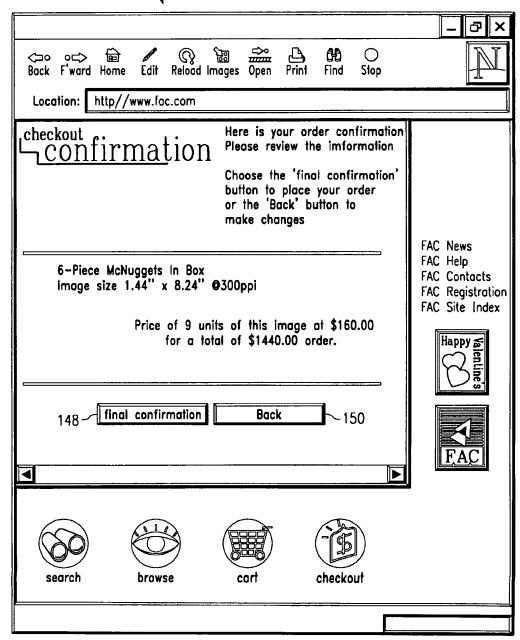


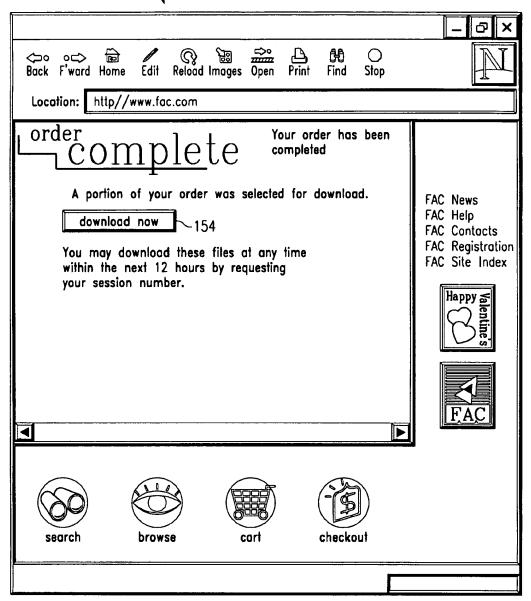




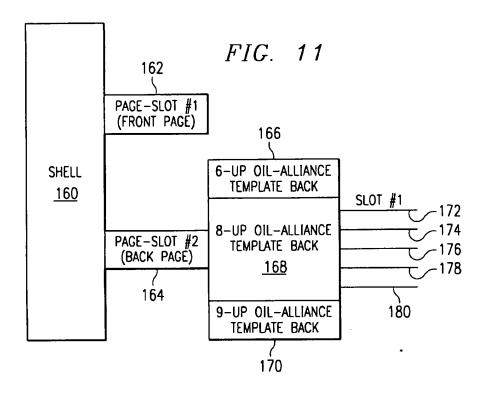


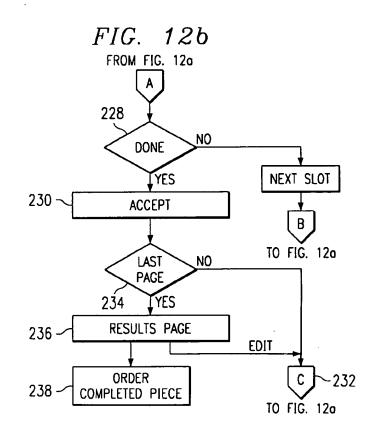


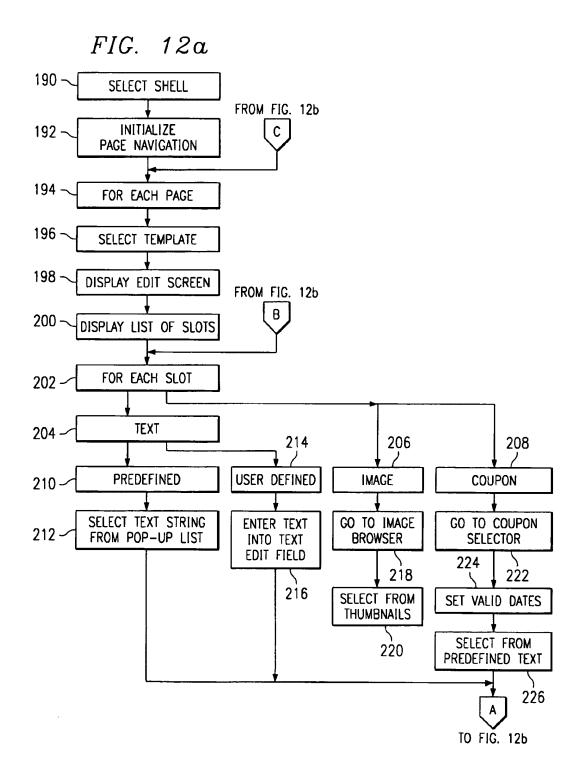




U.S. Patent







Dec. 26, 2000 Sheet 13 of 44

## FIG. 13

CP_UUID		UUID of Table
CP_Customer_ID		
CP_Address		UUID of address table
CP_Preferred_Payment Method		
CP_Credit_Card_ID		UUID of Credit Cord table
CP_Billing_Address		UUID of address table
CP_Shipping_Address		ID of Ship-To Table
CP_Image_Class_ID		UUID of Class
CP_Personal_Password	< <encrypted>&gt;</encrypted>	
CP_Group_Security		UUID of Group Security

# FIG. 14

ST_UUID	UUID of Table
ST_Address_ID	CP_Shipping_Address
ST_Address_UUID	AD_UUID

CR_UUID	UUID of Table
CR_Account Number	
CR_Card_Type	
CR_Lastname	
CR_Middle_Initial	
CR_Firstname	
CR_Expiration Date	
CR_Address1	
CR_Address2	
CR_Address3	
CR_City	
CR_State	
CR_Zip	

FIG. 16

AD_UUID	UUID of Table
AD_Customer_ID	
AD_Lastname	
AD_Middle_Initial	
AD_Firstname	
AD_Title	
AD_Company Name	
AD_Emoil Address	
AD_Address1	
AD_Address2	
AD_Address3	
AD_City	
AD_State	
AD_Zip	· _
AD_Phone Number	
AD_Fox Number	
AD_Store Number	

GS_UUID		UUID of Table
GS_Group_Security_ID		Unique ID
Description		
GS_Group_Password	< <encrypted>&gt;</encrypted>	

TP_UUID	UUID of Table
TP_Template_ID	
Description	
Start Date	
Expiration Date	

FIG. 19

TPS_UUID	UUID of Table
TPS_Template_ID	TP_Template_ID (repeating)
TPS_SLOT_ID	

SI_UUID		UUID of Table
SI_Slot_ID		
SI_Image_ID		
Type of Image	I, C, Text, Template	

CIO_UUID	
CIO_Invoice_ID	
CIO_Date_Created	
CIO_Time_Create	
CIO_Session_ID	

FIG. 22

COO_UUID	UUID of Table
COO_Invoice_ID	CIO_Invoice_ID
COO_Customer_ID	CP_UUID
COO_Session_ID	SE_Session_ID
COO_Order_ID	
COO_Quantity	
COO_Cost	
COO_Order_Date	
COO_Delivery_Date	
COO_Print_Date	
COO_Date_Delivered	
COO_Date_Order_Complete	
COO_Template_ID	
COO_ShipTo	ID of COS

FIG. 23

COS_UUID	UUID of Table
COS_Invoice_ID	
COS_Customer_ID	
COS_Session_ID	
COS_Order_ID	
COS_Address_ID	UUID of Address Table

FIG. 24

COT_UUID	UUID of Table
COT_Template_ID	
COT_Slot_ID	
COT_Image_ID	
COT_Image_Type	
COT_Coupon_Text1	
COT_Coupon_Text2	
COT_Coupon_Text3	
COT_Coupon_Text4	
COT_Coupon_Text5	
COT_Coupon_Text6	
COT_Coupon_Text7	
COT_Coupon_Text8	
COT_Coupon_Text9	
COT_Coupon_Text10	

Session ID	UUID of Table
Customer ID	correspond to customer profile table
Quantity	
Cost	
Order Date	
Delivery Date	
Print Dote	,
Customized Text	
Template Name	
Image Name	
Image File Path	
Image Box Name	
Text Name	
Text File Path	
Text Box Name	

FIG. 26

IC_UUID	UUID of Image Class
IC_ID	UNIQUE ID for Image Class
IC_Description	

ICT_UUID	UUID of Image-Class-template
ICT_IC_ID	ID for Image Class
ICT_Template	ID for Template Profile

## FIG. 28

SE_UUID	UUID of table
SE_Session_ID	
SE_Date	
SE_Time	
SE_Customer_ID	

LH_UUID		·	 - <u></u> .
LH_Session_ID		-	 ····
LH_Customer_ID			
LH_Date			
LH_Time			

member logi	N SIGN UP with FAC services	did somebody	say ?	CLICK HERE for the TUTORIAL
user name: group password: user password:		que	news and updates  stions and answers  contact information	
	login		ge customer profile Z	FAC Registration FAC Site Index
news <b>bulle</b>	abo	Springtime Tre Log in to see more in out the new Springtime	nformation e Certificates.	FAC
I nese take you to d	ony of the key area  ▼	os within the FAC Digi	tal Image Library ▼	
search	browse	cort	checkout	

FIG. 31

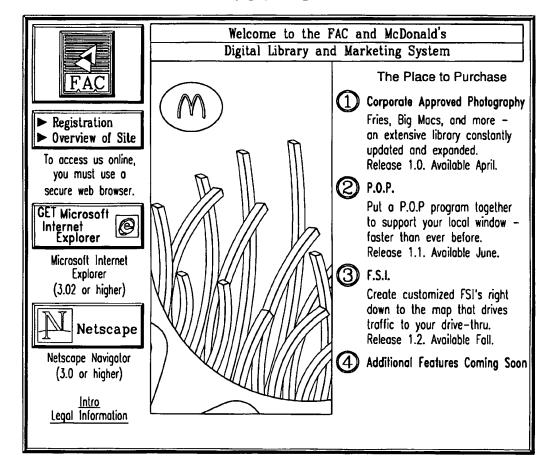


FIG. 32

results	Narrow down my search for burgers
new search	by also looking for search
	Image # 020006 description: Big Mac® Sandwich add to cart see details
	Image # 080504 description: Double Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich add to cart see details
	Image # 020105 description: Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich add to cart see details
	Image # 020127 description: Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Extra Value Meal®, with new Coca—Cola® cup  add to cart see details
	Image # 020128 description: Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich, 97 White Format add to cart see details
	see next ►

FIG. 33

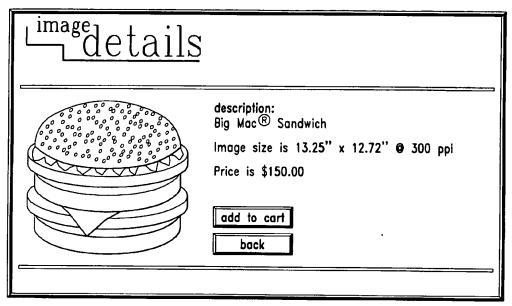
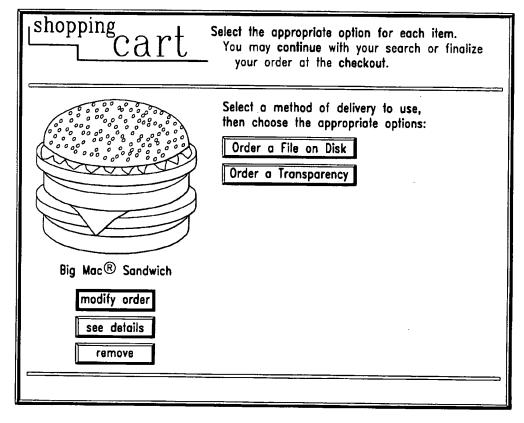


FIG. 34



Shopping Select the appropriate option for each item.  You may continue with your search or finalize your order at the checkout.
Must specify: disk quantity, disk type, disk shipping address, where disk used, disk media use, disk color type, disk file format.  When you are done specifying options, click MODIFY ORDER.
Download
Disk
Image Qty: 1
Type: CD-ROM
Ship To: LA Branch - Los Angeles CA ▼
Big Mac® Sandwich Location of intended use: in Asia
This image will be used: Combination
Color profile: RGB CMYK
modify order File format: © EPS (Mac) © EPS (Windows)
remove Tronsparency

results	Narrow down my search for burgers
new search	by also looking for search
	IN CART Image # 020006
E	description: Big Mac® Sandwich
	Image # 080504 description: Double Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich add to cart see details
	Image # 020105 description: Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich add to cart see details
	Image # 020127  description: Quarter Pounder ® with Cheese Extra Value Meal®, with new Coca-Cola® cup  add to cart see details
	Image # 020128 description: Quarter Pounder® with Cheese Sandwich, 97 White Format add to cart see details
	see next

Sheet 25 of 44

### FIG. 37

# Confirmation

This is your final confirmation. Please review the information. Choose the 'final confirmation' button to place the order, or 'back' to make changes.

#### Billing Information:

Your Full Name: Don Sparks

Title: Director

Your Email: don\_sparks@frankel.com

Telephone: 312-552-3561 Company Name: Frankel Your Address: 111 E. Wacker

Your City: Chicago Your State: IL Your Zip: 60601

#### Image Charges:

Big Mac® Sandwich

1 disk image Shipped to: NY Office - NY NY

This disk image will be used in the USA on Television

The color profile of this image is RGB The image format is EPS (Mac)

The type of disk is SyQuest 200MB

Image # 020006

Image size is 13.25" x 12.72" @300ppi

The price of 1 unit of this image at \$150.00 per unit is \$150.00

This price does not include carrier charges

Appropriate sales tax will be added

#### Quarter Pounder® with Cheese

1 disk image Shipped to: NY Office — NY NY
This disk image will be used in the USA on Television
The color profile of this image is RGB
The image format is EPS (Mac)
The type of disk is SyQuest 200MB
Image # 020105

The price of 1 unit of this image at \$150.00 per unit is \$150.00 This price does not include carrier charges Appropriate sales tax will be added

#### Carrier Charges:

disk order shipped to: NY Office - NY NY 2 images on 1 SyQuest 200MB carrier charge for 1 is \$ 125

Image size is 18.74" x 15.41" @300ppi

Total Carrier Charge: \$ 125
Total Image Charge: \$ 300

Grand Total: \$ 425

back

final confirmation

**Sheet 26 of 44** 

#### FIG. 38

# order

Your order has been completed. Items ordered through the mail will be shipped promptly. Print a copy of this page for your records.

#### Billing Information:

Your Full Name: Don Sparks

Title: Director

Your Email: don\_sparks@frankel.com

Telephone: 312-552-3561 Company Name: Frankel Your Address: 111 E. Wacker

Your City: Chicago Your State: IL Your Zip: 60601

### Image Charges:

Big Mac® Sandwich

1 disk image Shipped to: NY Office - NY NY

This disk image will be used in the USA on Television

The color profile of this image is RGB

The image format is EPS (Mac) The type of disk is SyQuest 200MB

Image # 020006

Image size is 13.25" x 12.72" @300ppi

The price of 1 unit of this image at \$150.00 per unit is \$150.00 This price does not include carrier charges Appropriate sales tax will be added

### Quarter Pounder® with Cheese

1 disk image Shipped to: NY Office - NY NY

This disk image will be used in the USA on Television

The color profile of this image is RGB

The image format is EPS (Mac) The type of disk is SyQuest 200MB

Image # 020105

Image size is 18.74" x 15.41" @300ppi

The price of 1 unit of this image at \$150.00 per unit is \$150.00 This price does not include carrier charges Appropriate sales tax will be added

#### Carrier Charges:

disk order shipped to: NY Office - NY NY

2 images on 1 SyQuest 200MB carrier charge for 1 is \$ 125

> Total Carrier Charge: \$ 125 Total Image Charge: \$ 300

> > Grand Total: \$ 425

back to home

FIG. 39

P.O.P. Merchandising Kits					
Home	Home Select Help Tutorial				
Welcome					
Point.Click.Merchandise  Welcome Don Sparks					
Here's your chance to put together P.O.P. faster than ever before.					
· Create a complete merchandising program in just ten clicks					
· Choose from ten corporate—approved templates to begin					
· Customize with the price point that drives traffic					
Next >					

FIG. 40

P.O.P. Merchandising Kits					
Home	Select	Help	Tutorial		
		(B) Sel	lect .		
	What region do you represent?				
-select a region—  ▼					
<b>⊙</b> <b>Go</b>					
<b>G</b> 0 .					

**Sheet 28 of 44** 

FIG. 41

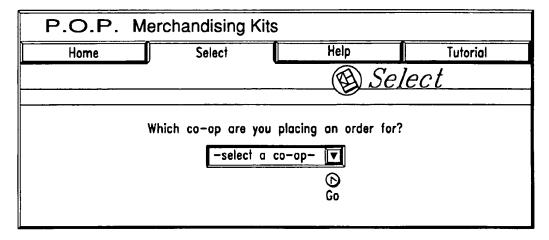


FIG. 42

P.O.P. Merchandising Kits				
Home Select	Help	Tutorial		
	■ Se	lect		
Which local timeframe are you ordering for?  -select a timeframe-  □  □  Go				

FIG. 43

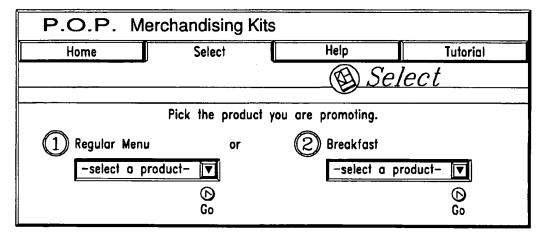


FIG. 44

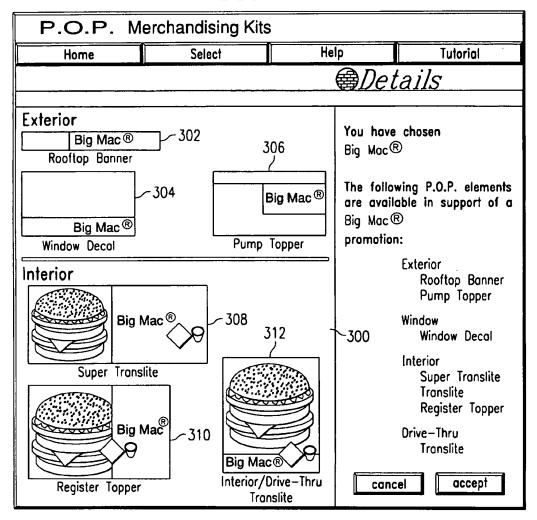
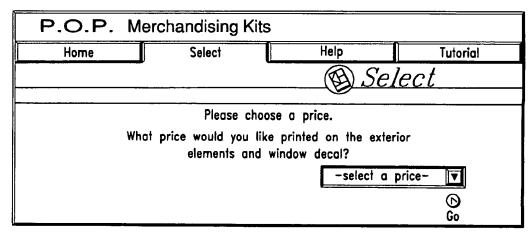


FIG. 45



**Sheet 30 of 44** 

FIG. 46

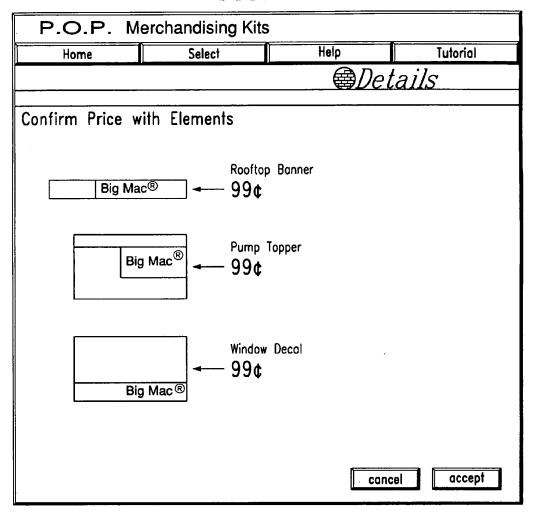


FIG. 47

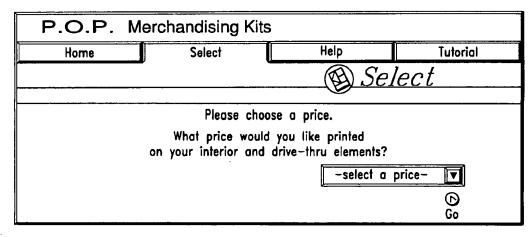
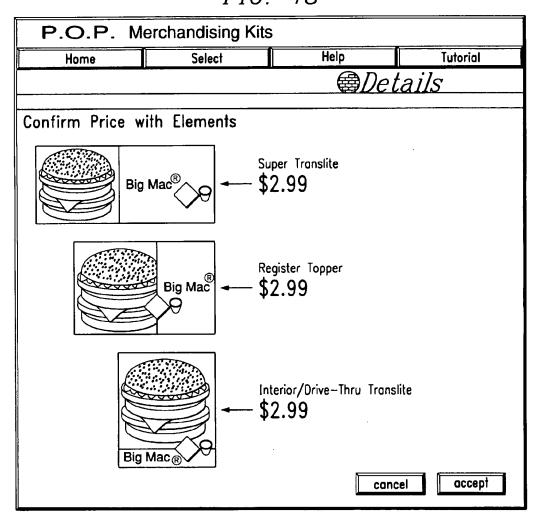


FIG. 48



P.O.P. Merchandising Kits				
Home	Select	Help	Tutorial	
	Order Information			
Choose Your Me	Choose Your Method of Production and Distribution			
Worldwide  · Frankel will deliver your approved file to Worldwide  · Worldwide will produce, pack to the store specifications based on store profiles, ship and bill  · The cost structure of this scenario is:				
Locally produced/distributed  • Frankel will ship your approved file to the production destination of your choice  • You assume liability for the final production quality and distribution				
· The	cost of this scenario \$ for a	is: creative file, proofing c		

Dec. 26, 2000 Sheet 33 of 44

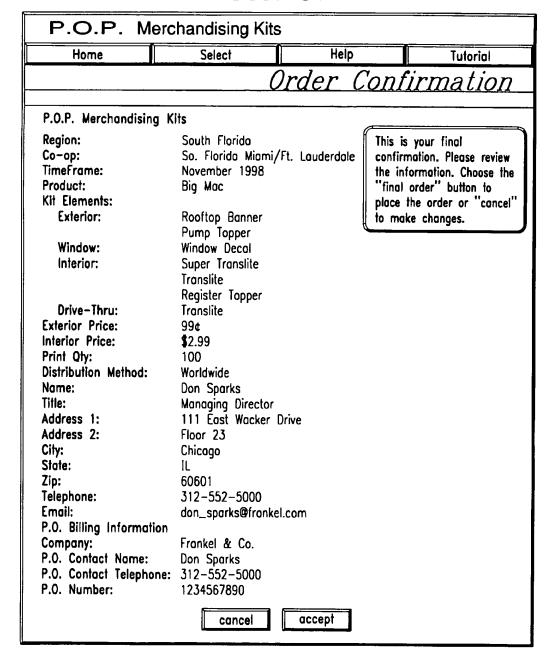
FIG. 49a

P.O.P. Merchandising Kits			
Home	Select	Help	Tutorial
		Billing Info	ormation
P.O. Billing Inforcompany: Frankel & Co. P.O. Contact Nam Don Sparks Your Name: Don Sparks P.O. Contact Tele 312-552-5000	ne:	I understand tho is subject to the procedures found	
P.O. Number: 1234567890		reset	submit

FIG. 50

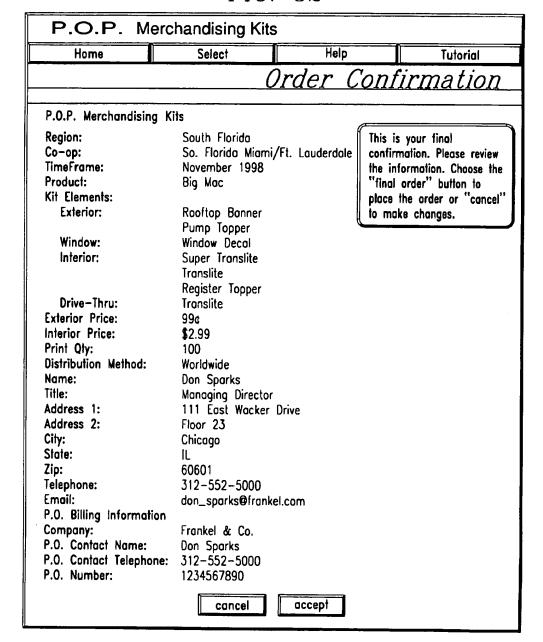
P.O.P. Merchandising Kits				
Home	Select	Help	Tutorial	
	Order Information			
Shipping address Proof will be sen Attention Name:	s for proof t overnight via Fed Ex			
Don Sparks		Special Shipping	Instructions	
Address:				
111 East Wacker Dr	<del></del>			
City:	State: Zip:			
Telephone: 312-552-5000				
		cancel	accept	

FIG. 51



**Sheet 35 of 44** 

FIG. 52



6,167,382

FIG. 53

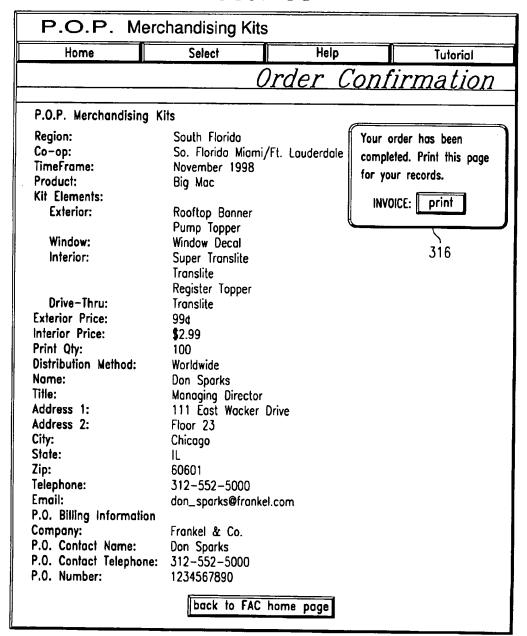


FIG. 54

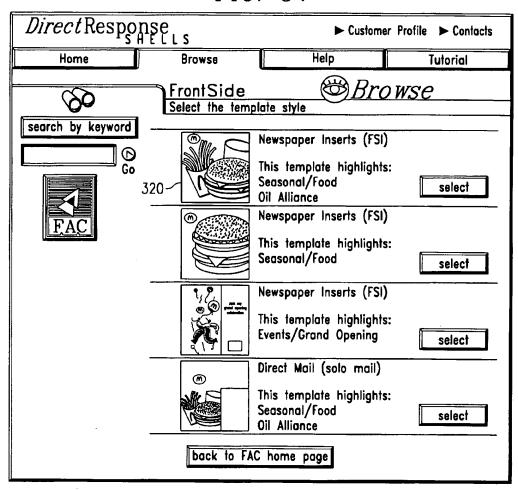


FIG. 55

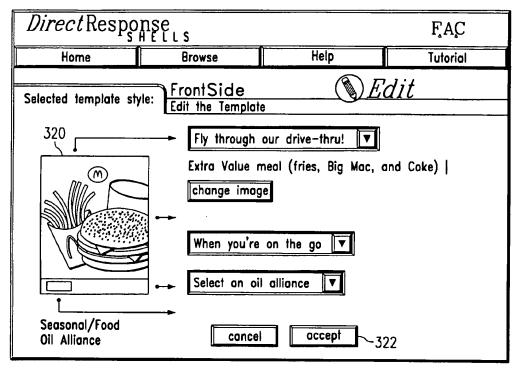


FIG. 56

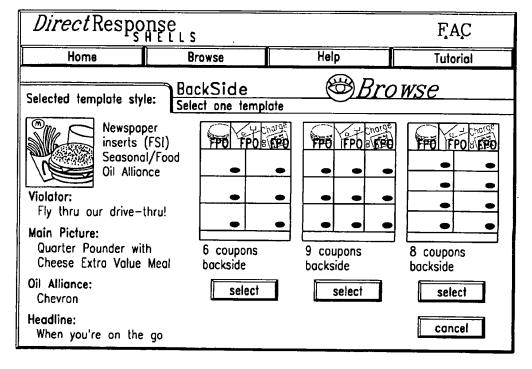


FIG. 57

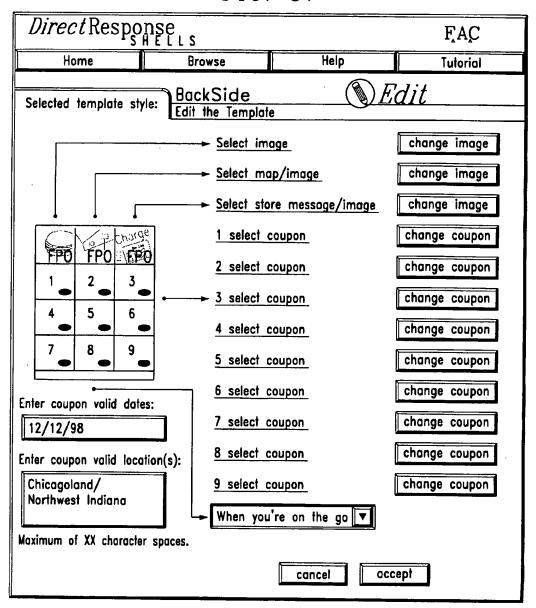


FIG. 58

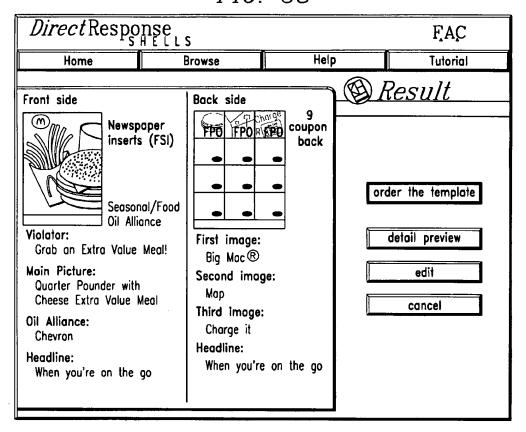
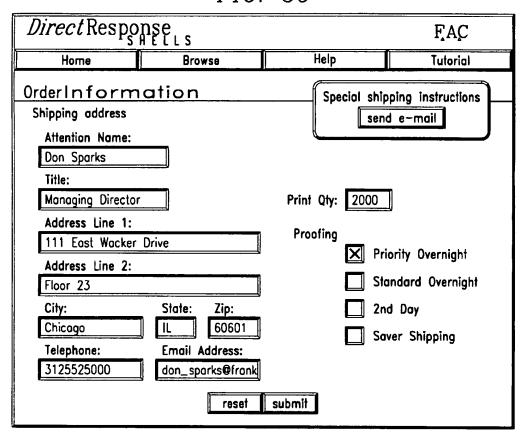


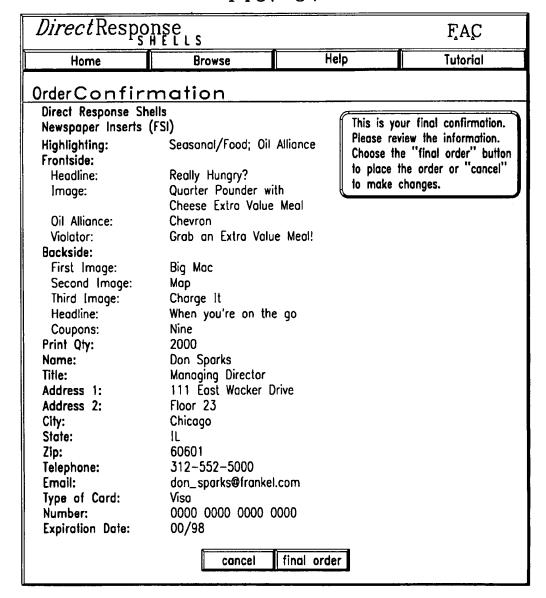
FIG. 59



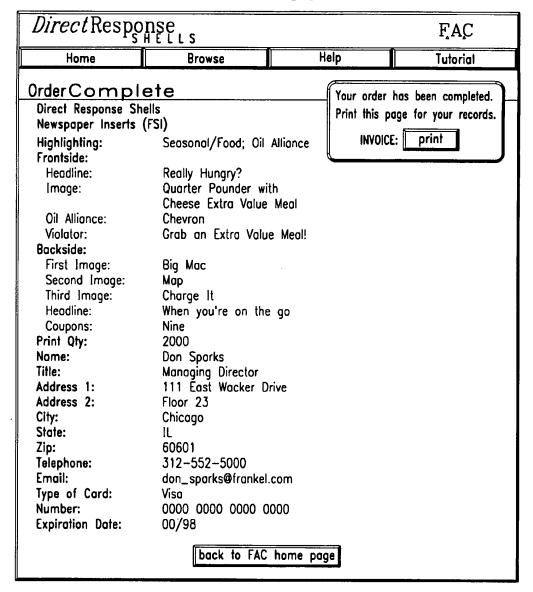
# FIG. 60

Direct Response			FAC		
Home	Browse	Help	Tutorial		
BillingInformation					
You may select one payment method only					
① Credit Card Statement Billing Address:					
Attention Name:		Type of Card			
Don Sparks		🔀 Visa 🔲 Mas	tercard		
Title:		Number:			
Managing Director		0000 0000 0000 0000	)		
Address Line 1:		Expiration Date:			
111 East Wacker Dr	ive	00/98			
Address Line 2:		Full name as it appea	irs on the card		
Floor 23		Don Sparks			
City: Sta	<u> </u>	Your name, if it is di			
Chicago IL	60601	from the name on the	e card		
Telephone: Em	oil Address:				
3125525000 don		l understand that this tra the rules and procedures			
		reset	ubmit		
② P.O. Billing	Information:				
Company:					
		understand that this trans ie rules and procedures fo			
P.O. Contact Name:		ic ruics and procedures in	John III the discionne		
Your Name:		reset	ubmit		
P.O. Contact Telephone:					
P.O. Number:					
U					

# FIG. 61



# FIG. 62



## DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF PRINT ADVERTISING AND COMMERCIAL DISPLAY MATERIALS OVER THE INTERNET

#### TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention pertains to the general field of print advertising and commercial display signage and their design and production, and more specifically to an integrated system using an Internet site and networked computer systems for the storage of pre-designed formats and images, the assembly of them into electronic files ready for production, and the ordering of all design, assembly, production, and distribution (and, if required, placement in a publication, including purchasing of space) from a single entry point in the system.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Typically, the development, production, and distribution of print advertising and commercial display materials 20 require at a minimum the following steps.

Formatting. A format is established defining materials, dimensions, number of colors, etc., that will be compatible with where the advertising or display is to appear.

Copy Development. Copy is written to fit the format.

Design. The advertising or display materials are laid out, colors chosen, and graphics planned.

Typesetting. Copy is set in type.

Graphics Development. Any required illustration or photography is prepared.

Preparation of Finished Artwork. The type and illustration or photography are assembled into artwork from which the advertising or display materials will be produced.

Delivery for Production. The artwork is delivered to a 35 production vendor or facility, typically a printer; or, in many cases, the artwork may be distributed to more than one production vendor or facility for production in more than one locale.

Production. The production vendor or facility produces 40 the material from the artwork.

Distribution (may include Finishing Steps). The finished material is then distributed to end users, customers, or prospects in any of several possible ways (for example, as an  $_{45}$ ad or free-standing insert in a publication such as a newspaper or magazine; to a lettershop or other processor to be packaged and mailed in a direct-mail package; to commercial enterprises to be displayed (as signage), handed out (as flyers), or used for sales presentations (as sales literature); 50 and so forth.)

Ordering and Approvals. These are steps that, typically, must be taken at several stages in the process (for example, many commercial enterprises order most of this work done delivery or distribution may need to be placed with outside services; advertising placement must be booked with publications in which advertising matter may appear; and so

Today, many steps in the development process—design, 60 typesetting, preparation of artwork, delivery for production—may be performed electronically, using computers, where once they were done on paper.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an integrated advertising piece design and production system that allows a user (or "client")

to (a) place a comprehensive order, at a dedicated Internet site, for images and templates used for the design, assembly, production, and distribution of print advertising and/or commercial display materials; and (b) create an assembled image of the final product on the computer screen using predesigned formats and images stored on a server in the system. Upon final approval by the client to proceed, the system can also transmit an electronic file of the product to a production vendor or facility for production and transmit all orders or notifications necessary for distribution, insertion in publications and other fulfillment tasks, etc.

Advantages to the client include greatly reduced time to develop print advertising and/or commercial display materials, since choosing from an existing menu of formats and images eliminates many time-consuming steps (creation of original art and copy and setting type, for example), and reduced cost, through elimination of the many people, steps, and agencies normally involved in developing materials of this type, which traditionally include typesetters, illustrators and/or photographers, agencies and representatives.

By minimizing or eliminating the need to create new copy and artwork every time new signage or advertising is needed, and bringing all steps in the process under the immediate control of a single computer operator, the invention can reduce the time usually required for advertising and display development from several weeks to a few days or even hours.

The present invention enables even modest business organizations to create their own high-quality advertising and display materials at a minimum in time and cost.

The key to the cost and time savings with the disclosed system is its stored, pre-created library of images and templates that can be quickly and efficiently assembled by a client or user of the system.

The client accesses the system through a World Wide Web site and places an initial order describing the advertising or display material (the "product") that the client wishes to develop and any other details relevant to the product's production, distribution, and/or insertion in a publication, such as how and by which vendor(s) the product is to be produced, how and where distributed, when and where it will appear, and any special instructions for the purchase of advertising space. Once connection is made to the system, all orders which had been placed through the system are also transmitted, either electronically or through a manual system, for distribution and billing purposes to an orderentry system that is integrated with the entire accounting system of the system provider.

From the Web site, the client's order is routed to an image manager software application (such as Open Progress Interface (OPI™), residing on an image manager server, for the management of low- and high-resolution images. The low resolution images have the advantage of being relatively through agencies or vendors such as printers; orders for 55 small files, easily transmissible over conventional modems and telephone lines, and are used to assemble composite advertising pieces. The high-resolution images each correspond to a respective low resolution image and are used to produce the product once finally designed. From the image management server, the client selects low resolution templates and images (text and graphics) and assembles them, using an image assembler application such as Desknet<sup>TM</sup>, into the image that will ultimately be produced as the finished product. Within limits set by the system, the client can also create custom text specific to the client's needs, such as prices, and store locations and site-specific information. At all times when working in the image assembler

application, the client is able to preview the assembled components as they will appear in position in the finished product.

When the client has created the assembled image of the product as it is to appear, the client saves the final image as a low-resolution assembled image to a memory (the "low resolution repository"), which in one embodiment is a discrete memory space on the image manager server. From the image manager server, a medium-resolution image of the product is transmitted to a color-corrected color printer and printed out. The printed image is sent by a delivery service to the client for approval, and the client contacts the system proprietor by either electronic mail or telephone to confirm approval to execute the order in full or request changes. As an alternative to reviewing a medium-resolution printout of the assembled image, to save time the client may request that 15 a lower-resolution representation transmitted from the image manager server directly to the client's computer by electronic mail or electronic file transfer.

Once the system proprietor has received client confirmation of the assembled image and approval to execute the 20 order in full, the proprietor uses the client-selected image and template data in high-resolution form, which is available from a high-resolution repository on the image manager server of high-resolution images and templates, to create a high-resolution copy of the low-resolution assembled image. 25 The high-resolution assembled image file is submitted to a color correction application such as Color Profiles™ through the image manager server to assure color correctness and consistency with other materials produced using the system. The color-corrected high-resolution assembled 30 image file is then transmitted from the image manager server to a production vendor or facility for final production and distribution as described in the client's order.

Production and distribution will take different forms, depending on the type of product created for the client and the requirements specified in the client's order. Two types of end products are free standing inserts (FSI's) and point-ofpurchase displays (POP's).

For freestanding inserts, an order to purchase space in the from the order-entry system at the time that the system proprietor receives the final client approval to execute. Concomitantly, the high-resolution assembled image file is transmitted (normally via a Virtual Private Network to facilitate large-volume transmission with a high level of 45 security) to a commercial printer for printing and distribution to publications.

For point-of-purchase displays, the high-resolution assembled image file is transmitted electronically to a commercial production facility or vendor (via a Virtual Private 50 Network for security purposes if a vendor other than the system proprietor is used). Here it will be produced and all further arrangements executed for distribution of the product either to end users (e.g., merchants) or to their agents.

# BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further aspects of the invention and their advantages will be discerned in the following Detailed Description when taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which like characters identify like parts and in which:

FIG. 1 is a high-level schematic diagram of an advertising piece design and ordering system according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart showing a procedure for ordering images a using the system of the invention;

FIGS. 3-10 are views of sequential image order screens 65 used by a client in selecting and ordering images later to be assembled into advertising pieces;

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of the internal organization of a representative shell used according to the invention;

FIGS. 12a and 12b are a client procedure for assembling a marketing piece from preselected images according to the invention:

FIGS. 13-29 are the record formats used by the system in providing a finished advertising piece;

FIGS. 30-38 are successive screen shots of a marketing piece image ordering and design system according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, particularly focusing on image retrieval;

FIGS. 39-53 are successive computer screens presented to a client in a marketing piece design methodology according to the invention; and

FIGS. 54-62 are successive screens presented to a client during the process of designing a free-standing insert according to the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED **EMBODIMENTS**

In FIG. 1, an automated marketing piece design and production system is indicated generally at 10. The system shows the interrelationship between a system proprietor, such as an advertising agency, and a client of that system proprietor. The client has a personal computer 12 which can be of a conventional type. The personal computer 12 has a modem connection and a browser such that the client can access a web site 14 which is mounted on a host computer. In the illustrated embodiment, the link is performed by a conventional telecommunication line 16. The web site 14 has associated with it all of the customer order logic (a processor and a stored computer program having executable instructions for the processor) necessary for a client to order a series of images for assembly into a marketing piece, and also has a design logic application which permits the client to assemble these images into such marketing piece and then to order its production by the system proprietor.

Through the web site 14, in a procedure which will be publications where the inserts will appear is transmitted 40 later detailed, the client places orders 18, first for images and later for an assembled marketing piece, which orders are passed to an image assembler 20. The image assembler 20 can be image assembler software, such as Desknet™, as installed on an appropriate server. The image assembler 20 has a link 22 to a memory or repository 24 that stores a series of low-resolution images and templates. Some of these low-resolution images and templates will be available to the client, depending upon the identity of the client and the organization to which the client belongs; the memory space 24 may be partitioned among several different organizations. such that the client would have access only to those images which the organization has authorized in advance.

The image assembler 20, which is linked to a highresolution image database and image processing program 55 such as QUARK™, produces an assembled image file 26 which is sent via a link 28 to an OPI server 30. The OPI server 30 has mounted thereon further image processing software which receives the high-resolution file on link 28. The high-resolution file is color-corrected with the use of color profiles stored at a memory 32. The high-resolution file may be sent to a color laser printer 34 to generate proofs, which are transmitted back to the client via pathway 36. While in the present embodiment insufficient bandwidth exists for the transmission of high-resolution image files back to the client computer 12, it is contemplated that such bandwidth will eventually become available, as by the use of optical fibers, television cable links or the like. In that

instance, pathway 36 would become optical or electronic and would allow for the rapid transmission of the high-resolution file of the finished product back to the client computer 12 for the client's review and approval.

Once the client has approved of the finished product, the work order is fulfilled. In the instance where the system proprietor has its own production facilities, this can be by pathway 38 to a production facility 40. The production facility 40 may be localized or may be made up of a geographically dispersed network of printers which simultaneously publish the piece at each of their locations.

The category method 100, one of a plu categories, e.g., images which depict chic from a drop down menu. Finally, using the client can point to and click on any of icons 104 which are miniature and represe the type of image placed in each category.

At location 108 of the search screen 92.

Alternatively, a virtual private network 42, such as Wam!Net<sup>TM</sup>, may be used to submit the file to an outside vendor 44 for fulfillment of the marketing piece in this fashion.

FIG. 2 is an overview of the procedure used by client in designing and ordering an advertising or marketing piece. The client first logs onto the system at step 50 and is presented with various web objects at 52. At step 54, the client selects the search criteria for retrieving low-resolution images, executes the search, reviews the low-resolution images and their high-resolution hardcopies, and selects from a number of different marketing piece shells. The client reviews the shell results at step 56. Once the individual shell(s) has been ascertained, at step 58 the client selects the particular slots in the shell which the client would like to customize. Image and text elements are retrieved and inserted into the shell slots at step 60 until a low-resolution assembled image of the product is reviewed at step 62. Once the assembled marketing piece is approved, the client determines distribution information at step 64. The order is confirmed by the client at step 66. An order 18 is placed through email to the system proprietor and, responsive to receiving the order, is produced and fulfilled by the system proprietor or its agent.

The sequence by which a client orders images is more particularly described by FIGS. 3-10, which are successive screens used by the client in searching for and selecting different images that are a part of the low-resolution image database.

FIG. 3 in particular shows an introductory screen 69 in which the client signs on by giving his or her username 70, group password at 72 and user password 74. The client has several options he or she can take: searching for shells, 45 templates and images, by clicking on button 76 with a mouse; browsing through retrieved shells, templates and images, by clicking on button 78; placing retrieved images in a "shopping cart" for purchase, by clicking on button 80; completing the image retrieval transaction by clicking on 50 checkout button 82; or going into a tutorial by activating button 84. The introductory screen 69 also includes links to pages on news, help, contacts, registration, and the web site index at 86. The "sign up" icon 88 is also a link, and brings up a new user request page 90 (FIG. 4) by which certain 55 client data are entered, including shipping information of requested images.

FIG. 5 is an illustration of a search request page 92. At 94, the user name and session number are displayed, so that the client has a reference to this particular session. The session number permits the client to determine the status of an order after a session, and also permits the system proprietor to keep track of the delivery of the order. At 96 are links to other areas of the site.

The search page 92 shows three ways to search for 65 images: by keyword at 98, by category at 100, or by icon at 102. Using the keyword method, the client can type in the

6

words which describe the image(s) sought to be retrieved, such as "chicken". It is also possible to type in an image ID number in this field, which is uniquely assigned to a particular image stored in the image database of the system. In the category method 100, one of a plurality of image categories, e.g., images which depict chicken are chosen from a drop down menu. Finally, using the icon method 102, the client can point to and click on any of series of image icons 104 which are miniature and representative views of the type of image placed in each category.

At location 108 of the search screen 92 is a menu which permits the client to determine how many images should be retrieved in response to the query. Selecting fewer images might be an advantage because then there are less retrieved image descriptions to review. Selecting more images may be faster if the image desired has particular and uncommon characteristics. After determining amount of returned potential images, the client clicks on "search" at either location 110. The system then goes to a results page 112, which is 20 shown in FIG. 6.

It is possible that the search argument submitted will produce more than the desired number of results and that the search needs to be narrowed. The client may modify the search to narrow the criteria at location 114. For example, a broad search for "chicken" may be narrowed by adding "sandwich" to the search.

The search returns a number of image descriptions responding to the search criteria. Each of the image descriptions includes (1) a "thumbnail" image 116 of limited size and resolution, an image ID number 118 which uniquely identifies this image as opposed to the others stored in the image database, and (3) a set 120 of keywords which can be used by the client to more quickly access the image in future searches. For each of the retrieved image descriptions, a "see details" link 122 is provided which will transfer the client to a page that gives more details about the image.

The screen 112 once again displays the search icon 76, the browse icon 78, the "cart" icon 80 and the "checkout" icon 82. The search icon 76 permits the client to start a new search and links the client back to search page 92 (FIG. 5). By clicking on the browse icon 78, the client can review the image descriptions that he or she has retrieved. The "cart" icon 80 links to a shopping cart page and permits the client to review the images that he or she has already selected for purchase. The checkout icon 82 links the client to a checkout page to finalize the image order.

FIG. 7 shows a "details" screen 124 in which a bigger and more detailed image 126 is displayed for the client's review. The client may also ascertain the size of the image as it would appear in, e.g., printed materials at field 130, and the price of the image at field 132. The screen 124 has an "add to cart" icon 133 in case the client decides to purchase the image and a "back" link 134 which returns the client to the search results screen 112 (FIG. 6).

FIG. 8 is a shopping cart screen accessed by icon 80 in, e.g., FIG. 6. The "cart" screen 136 includes a link 138 which sends the client back to the search screen 92 for the retrieval of other images. A "check-out" field 140 may be clicked on, which will link the client to a check-out page.

Certain items of information need to be filled in by the client before check out may proceed. The first criterion to be decided by the client is how the image should be received, with downloading, disk and transparencies all being options. This is done at 142. Other information needed for check-out includes the quantity of images desired, which shipping address to use, what specific country the image is for, what

type of media the image will be placed in, the color profile. and a file format (Mac or Windows). At location 144 on the screen, the client may click on a "modify order" link to modify any of the above information, remove the item from the cart, or see more details about the item. Pressing on the 5 check-out icon 82 in screen 136 links the client to a confirmation page 146, which is illustrated in FIG. 9. This confirmation page details the image and ordering information which the client has entered. If the information is correct, the client can proceed to order the images. If the 10 information is incorrect and the client wishes to add or subtract from his or her order, this screen presents a last opportunity to do.

The order may be placed by clicking on the "final confirmation" button 148. Clicking on the "back" button 150 15 permits the client to change the order or to cancel it

Clicking on the "final confirmation" button 148 links the client to a "complete" screen 152 (FIG. 10). The screen 152 sets forth all of the final details of what the client has 20 ordered; the client may print this page out and keep it. If an image has been ordered by a download method, at this time the client can click on a "download" button 154 to receive the image over the Internet. Once the "complete" screen 152 is reached, an image is available within the next twelve 25 hours for the client to download via file transfer protocol (FTP).

The Image Catalog is the dynamic, digital version of the "decision tree" compiled by the inventors. The contents of the Image Catalog are taken from an Image Database (IDB) which makes the catalog "dynamic." The Image Catalog is the software for interpreting that data and presenting it in a structured and logical way.

The Image Catalog is meant to be a catalog in the true sense: presenting the entire range of choices and options for selecting and configuring a marketing piece. An individual marketing piece is represented as a composite as it is built. A composite contains one client's set of selections and the single resultant marketing piece. The Catalog contains the options of what is available when building a composite.

Every record from the database is represented as an object in the Catalog. The database contains images, text, templates, the objects used to relate these, and other objects.

content object is designed to be contained within a slot. Since a template both contains slots and may be contained in a slot, nesting of content is allowed. Note, however, that no template may occur more than once in a shell: circular nesting is not allowed.

Content (images, templates, or text) may be associated with any number of slots. An image, for example, may be valid on a page of both a regular and an Oil-Alliance FSI as well as in a POP Kit.

Since a template without content chosen for its slots is not 55 complete, the most deeply nested template must only have images or text contained in its slots. I.e., the "leaf" content of the tree of objects must be either an image or text. A template is always a branch in a tree and branches always end in one or more "leaves." (For the purposes of the above, 60 a template that has no slots—and hence no dynamic content—is the same as an image and is a "leaf" in a tree.)

Since an image or text object can be associated with any number of slots in any number of templates in any number of page-slots in any number of shells in the Image Catalog, 65 it is the archivist's responsibility to keep track of these associations and be efficient about re-using objects so that,

as much as is practicable, only a single representation for a given image asset resides in the database.

One of the objectives in the design of the Image Catalog is to leave as much freedom and control in the hands of the creative teams as possible. It is still the creative team who decides which images should be allowed on which templates and who designs the combinations of images and specifies in what combination they are allowed to be used.

The archivist abstracts this information and encodes it into the Image Database. The archivist encodes the rules that allow the Image Catalog to build its "trees" of associated objects. Thus the archivist is responsible for adding slots to templates and also specifying a slot's search criteria. A slot's search criteria selects for items in the image database (IDB) that the creative team has specified should be made available for the location on a template occupied by that slot. In addition the archivist maintains the keywords associated with objects in the IDB, the "headline copy" for those objects (as approved by the client), information from the original high-resolution database documents needed for on-the-fly composition, and other auxiliary information.

Part of the design of the Image Catalog and hence the data stored in the IDB is to make the final Web Application as data driven as possible without compromising the integrity of the IDB nor biasing its content toward any particular application. The data-driven aspect of the web application makes the addition of new marketing pieces easy: in many cases no new programming is needed at all, the new data are simply entered by the archivist.

FIG. 11 is a diagram of a shell architecture. The architecture shows constraints placed upon the client in the design of marketing pieces. One of the objectives of the invention is to permit clients belonging to a particular organization to be able to design their own marketing pieces, yet do so within constraints imposed by the organization on the type, style, look or feel of the advertising piece. Where there are multiple clients within large umbrella organizations, it is important to protect and enhance the uniform image which the organization projects to the public by setting uniform standards for advertising pieces.

The highest level of organization for the framework of a marketing piece is a shell shown schematically at 160. The shell corresponds to a type of entire marketing piece, such A content object is one of image, template, or text. A 45 as any of a variety of free standing inserts or a point of purchase display kit. The shell 160 is a logical construct. The shell 160 contains one or more page slots 162, 164. Although a shell per se has no static content, such as images or text, the shell may nonetheless be associated with a thumbnail image in the low resolution database. The thumbnail image (not shown) usually does not represent any actual marketing piece, but rather provides a visual impression of marketing pieces of the type represented by the shell 160.

> Page slots 162 and 164 can only contain a "template"; no other type of content is allowed. Each page-slot represents a single page of a shell, and corresponds to a single page of print material for those pieces designed to be printed. A particular page-slot is associated with only one predetermined shell. A simple freestanding insert or "FSI", for example, has two pages, a front and a back. In FIG. 11, a simple FSI shell 160 has a front page slot 162 and a back page slot 164, provided respectively for the front and back sides of a single piece of paper. Page-slots have no location other than page number. Page-slots 162 and 164 are logical constructs that permit for the description of particular pages of multi-page marketing pieces, or single pieces of multipiece point-of-purchase display kits. Since a page-slot has

no dimensions, the template (described below) selected by the client to occupy the page-slot determines the size of the page.

In response to a browse command or other request from a client, the client will be presented with a list of templates that are suitable for placement in the particular page-slot identified by the shell; only certain templates will meet the criteria. In the structure illustrated in FIG. 11, three such templates 166, 168 and 170 are available for the client to select for fitting within the back page page-slot 164. Unlike 10 a shell or a page-slot, a template is not a purely logical construct but rather is associated with a file. A template has two types of content: static and dynamic. The static contents are fixed parts of the template and it may include images and text. For example, the legal copy on a coupon or the main 15 image on a freestanding insert may be "static" content associated with the template. The dynamic content of a template is associated with the template's slots. A template may contain zero to several "slots". From the database's perspective, a template with no slots is essentially an image. 20 Templates are the essential dynamic component of the image catalog. A template is a piece of partially completed artwork that is finished when the client chooses contents for the empty portions of the template, which are the template's

Unlike the shell/page-slot relationship, templates are not associated with page-slots in any fixed way. The page-slot/template association does not rely upon the standard foreign-key mechanism now prevalent in relational design. Instead, the page-slots, and slots generally, have a Search Rule associated with them. The Search Rule is contained in the slot's associated file or in a "usageStyleRights" attribute for the page-slot. The Search Rule is essentially parsed as a qualifier. The advantages of this method include the ability to apply the qualifier in-memory as well as against the image database. Since the qualifiers represent a subset of standard SQL, all qualifiers can be converted into a SQL "where" clause for any relational database; hence, the qualifiers are portable across different database implementations.

In FIG. 11, suppose that the client selects template type 168 for insertion into page-slot 164. The template type 168 has associated with it a plurality of slots 172-180. In general, each one of the slots 172-180 specifies the type of its possible contents. In the disclosed embodiment, the 45 recognized slot types are "image", "text" and "template". For a slot which specifies its content with a content type, only content of that type can be selected by a client in filling the slot. Slots have a fixed location within the template with which they are associated, and a slot is associated with only 50 one template. Slots may not be moved or resized within the template. In one embodiment, the image processor can crop, scale or offset the contents chosen by the client to fit within the slot's bounding geometry. For a text slot, the client may choose, for example, an expiration date for a coupon. For an image slot, the client may choose from one of the available images in the low-resolution database; image and text objects may be associated with any number of different slots. It is even possible to use a slot to contain a further template, permitting nesting of templates.

Two types of text may be inserted into a text slot. The client may select from one of several predefined text options if the slot so directs. Other slots will define user-entered text.

The procedure by which a customer at a remote location can design a marketing piece is illustrated by the flow chart 65 in FIG. 12. At the beginning, at step 190, the user is given the number of shells to choose from, using a shell browser

application. When the client selects the shell, the web software is notified as to which shell is being created. Page navigation is initialized at step 192, such that the client can page back and forth between the pages of the shell by the means of buttons placed within the page (not shown). As indicated at step 194, the procedure proceeds serially through each page of the shell.

At step 196, the client is given a list of templates to choose from for the page, using a template browser. When the client selects a page, at step 198 he or she is shown an edit screen for the template as using a template editor. There is a separate backside editor module used for the generation of coupons on the backside of the end marketing piece. In either editor, the client is shown a list of slots at step 200 and the web application gives the appropriate edit control for each of the selected slots.

Editing for each of the slots (step 202) proceeds as follows. Discounting further templates, a slot can have three kinds of content: text at 204, an image at 206, or a coupon at 208. The procedure branches according to which kind of slot the current slot is. If the text slot specifies that its contents be predefined at 210, at 212 the client will select a text string from a plurality of such text strings in a popup list. If the text slot is user defined (214), the client enters the text into a presented text edit field at step 216.

If at 206 the slot is identified to contain an image, then the client is given a button at step 218 to take the client to an image browser page where the "thumbnail" images are presented as possibilities for that slot. At step 220, the client selects from the "thumbnails" which have been authorized to fill the slot. If the slot is identified to contain a coupon at step 208, then the client is given a button to go to a coupon selector screen at step 222. In this screen, the client set the valid dates of the coupon at step 224 and selects from several alternatives a predefined text string at 226 for insertion in the coupon.

At step 228 (FIG. 12b), if there are further slots in the current page then the procedure loops back to step 202 to fill in the next slot. If that page is done, the client is prompt to accept the page at step 230. If this page is not the last one in the marketing piece, control is transferred back to step 194 and the slots for a subsequent page are considered. If at step 234 it is determined that the last page has been reached, the client is taken to a results page at step 236. In the results page, all of the pages which the client has designed, and the choices for the slots within each such page, are again displayed. The client is then given the option to order the shell at step 238, which at this point is a marketing piece having a completed design. If the client wants to make one or more changes to the completed design, control is returned to step 194 at which time the client can edit any of the marketing piece's dynamic content.

The application described in FIGS. 12a and 12b, and the disclosed embodiment, requires a Block One perl script to call it, and also to order the completed shell once it has been defined by the client. The web logic application, resident on the web site host computer 14 (FIG. 1), will pass an ID number for the generated and completed shell back to the Block One perl script in order for it to be processed. The Block One perl scripts call another application in order to generate a file for the image assembler 20 (Desknet<sup>TM</sup>). The perl script will pass the ID number for the completed shell to this other application.

The table immediately following sets out the architecture of the order record which is transmitted from the web site 14 (FIG. 1) to the image assembler 20. All orders have asso-

g1p5 g1t1

-continued

ORDER RECORD

ciated with them the client name, and the name, address, city, state, zip, phone, fax and email of the contact. For free-standing insert (FSI) orders, the information includes shipping name and address, the quantity, cost, print date and distribution date and instructions. For point-of-purchase 5 (POP) display orders, there are fields for the division, region and coOp for which the POP is to be generated, and time frame, order deadline, delivery deadline, shipping information and options, and delivery billing and pricing options. There is also a field for disclaimers to be used. Twenty fields are accorded for additional client/printer required data. After th te as

(POP) display orders, the and coOp for which the frame, order deadline, de ion and options, and de There is also a field for di are accorded for additiona the fields associated with	re are fields for the division, region POP is to be generated, and time slivery deadline, shipping informativery billing and pricing options. isclaimers to be used. Twenty fields al client/printer required data. After web order date, web order time and a large number of fields each image to be retrieved.	10	g1t2 g1t2 g1t3 g1t4 g1t5 g1x1 g1x2 g1x3 g1x4 g1x5 g2p1 g2p2 g2p3 g2p4
OR	DER RECORD	•	g2t1 g2t2
Sequence # Client name Contact name Contact address Contact city Contact state Contact zip	ALL ORDERS	20	g2t3 g2t4 g2t5 g2x1 g2x2 g2x3 g2x4
Contact phone Contact fax Contact email Shipping name Shipping address Shipping city	FSI ORDERS	25	g2x5 g3p1 g3p2 g3p3 g3p4 g3p5
Shipping city Shipping state Shipping zip Quantity Cost Print Date Distribution Date		30	g3t1 g3t2 g3t3 g3t4 g3t5 g3x1
Distribution Instructions Division Region CoOp Time Frame Order Deadline	POP ORDERS	35	g3x2 g3x3 g3x4 g3x5 g4p1 g4p2
Delivery Deadline Shipping information Shipping options Delivery options Billing options Pricing options		40	g4p3 g4p4 g4p5 g4t1 g4t2 g4t3
Disclaimers Extra01 Extra02 Extra03 Extra04 Extra05 Extra06	ADDITIONAL CLIENT/PRINTER REQUIRED DATA	45	g4t4 g4t5 g4x1 g4x2 g4x3 g4x4 g4x5
Extra07 Extra08 Extra09 Extra10 Extra11 Extra12		50	g5p1 g5p2 g5p3 g5p4 g5p5 g5t1
Extra 13 Extra 14 Extra 15 Extra 16 Extra 17 Extra 18 Extra 19 Extra 20		55	g512 g513 g514 g515 g5x1 g5x2 g5x3 g5x4
web order date web order time template path g1p1 g1p2 g1p3	STORED IMAGES TO BE RETRIEVED	65	g5x5 g6p1 g6p2 g6p3 g6p4 g6p5
g1p4			g6t1

14

	-continued			-continued	
-	ORDER RECORD			ORDER RECORD	
g612		- 5 -	g11t4		***
g6t3			g11t5		
g614			g11x1		
g615			g11x2 g11x3		
g6x1 g6x2			g11x3 g11x4	•	
g6x3		10	g11x5		
g6x4			g12p1		
g6x5			g12p2		
g7p1			g12p3 g12p4		
g7p2 g7p3			g12p4 g12p5		
g7p4		15	g12t1		
g7p5			g12t2		
g7t1			g12t3		
g7t2 g7t3			g12t4 g12t5		
g714			g12x1		
g7t5		20	g12x2		
g7x1		20	g12x3		
g7x2			g12x4		
g7x3 g7x4			g12x5 g13p1		
g7x5			g13p2		
g8p1	·		g13p3		
g8p2		25	g13p4		
g8p3			g13p5		
g8p4 g8p5			g13t1 g13t2		
g8t1			g13t3		
g8t2	•		g13t4		
g8t3		30	g13t5		
g8t4			g13x1		
g8t5 g8x1			g13x2 g13x3		
g8x2			g13x4		
g8x3			g13x5		
g8x4		35	g14p1		
g8x5			g14p2		
g9p1 g9p2			g14p3 g14p4		
g9p3			g14p5		
g9p4			g14t1		
g9p5 g9t1		40	g14t2		
g911 g912			g14t3 g14t4		
g913			g14t5		
g9t4			g14x1		
29t5			g14x2		
g9x1 g9x2		45	g14x3 g14x4		
g9x3			g14x5		
g9x4			g15p1		
g9 <b>x</b> 5			g15p2		
g10p1			g15p3		
g10p2 g10p3		50	g15p4 g15p5		
g10p3 g10p4		50	g15t1		
g10p5			g15t2		
g10t1			g15t3		
g10t2			g15t4 g15t5		
g10t3 g10t4		55	g15x1		
g10t5		33	g15x2		
g10x1			g15x3		
g10x2			g15x4		
g10x3 g10x4			g15x5 g16p1		
g10x5		60	g16p2		
g11p1		60	g16p3		
g11p2			g16p4		
g11p3 g11p4			g16p5 g16t1		
g11p4 g11p5			g16t2		
g11t1		<i>-</i>	g16t3		
g11t2		65	g16t4		
g11t3			g16t5		

-continued		-continued
ORDER RECORD		ORDER RECORD
g16x1		g21x3
g16x2		g21x4
g16x3		g21x5
g16x4		g22p1
g16x5		g22p2
g17p1 g17p2	10	g22p3 g22p4
g17p2 g17p3	10	g22p5
g17p4		g22t1
g17p5		g22t2
g17i1		g22t3
g17t2		g22t4
g17t3	15	g22t5
g17t4		g22x1
g17t5 g17x1		g22x2
g17x1 g17x2		g22x3 g22x4
g17x3		g22x5
g17x4		g23p1
g17x5	20	g23p2
g18p1		g23p3
g18p2		g23p4
g18p3		g23p5
g18p4		g23t1
g18p5	25	g23t2
g18t1 g18t2	20	g23t3 g23t4
g18t3		g23t5
g18t4		g23x1
g18i5		g23x2
g18x1		g23x3
g18x2	30	g23x4
g18x3		g23x5
g18x4		g24p1
g18x5		g24p2
g19p1		g24p3 g24p4
g19p2 g19p3	26	g24p5
g19p4	35	g24t1
g19p5		g24t2
g19t1		g24t3
g19t2		g24t4
g19t3		g24t5
g19t4	40	g24x1
g19t5		g24x2
g19x1 g19x2		g24x3 g24x4
g19x3		g24x5
g19x4		g25p1
g19x5		g25p2
g20p1	45	g25p3
g20p2		g25p4
g20p3		g25p5
g20p4		g25t1
g20p5 g20t1		g25t2 g25t3
g20t2	50	g25t4
g20t3	50	g25t5
g20t4		g25x1
g20t5		g25x2
g20x1		g25x3
g20x2		g25x4
g20x3	55	g25x5
g20x4		
g20x5		FIG. 13 is a sustamer profile table containing the address
g21p1 g21p2		FIG. 13 is a customer profile table containing the address, credit card number, et cetera of the customer soliciting the
g21p2 g21p3		order FIC 14 is a shirt to the identification of the
g21p4		order. FIG. 14 is a ship-to table identifying the address to
g21p5	60	which the final marketing piece is to be shipped. FIG. 15 sets
g21t1		out the credit card table associated with the customer, and
g21t2		having fields associated with the particulars of the custom-
g21t3		er's credit card. FIG. 16 is an address table, having as its
g21t4		fields the address particulars of the customer and organiza-
g21t5 g21x1	65	tion for which the customer works. FIG. 17 is a group
g21x2		security table having fields associated with group security
•		ID, description and group password. FIG. 18 is a template
		,

profile which identifies each template and the images which are available to each frame in the image catalog. The template profile for each template includes its identification, a description, a start date and an expiration date.

FIG. 19 illustrates a template-slots table, in which each 5 template is identified with its respective frame number and the images which are available to each frame. FIG. 20 is a slot image table identifying a particular image held in the image catalog. The image is identified by slot identification, image identification, and type of image. The type of images 10 can be image, coupon, text or template.

FIG. 21 is a customer invoice table setting out customer invoice identity, or ID number, the date that the invoice was created, the time that it was created and the session of the customer which generated the invoice. FIG. 22 is a customer 15 "template", and the project is "Block 2 template backs FSI order table which identifies a particular customer order. Fields are provided for invoice identification number, customer identification number, session ID number, order ID number, quantity, cost, order date, delivery date, printed date, date delivered, date order complete, template ID 20 number, and "shipped to" information. The shipped-to address is in turn set up in a table illustrated in FIG. 23, which provides fields for invoice identification number, customer identification number, session identification number, order identification number, and a link to the  $^{25}$ address table shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 24 sets out the customer order template identification table, which is used to identify each template and the images which are available to each frame. Information is given for the template identification, slot identification, image identification and image type, and ten fields are accorded for coupon text.

FIG. 25 is a customer extraction table by which orders for images can be fed from the OPI server 30 to the color laser printer 34 (FIG. 1). Fields are given for image names, file paths and box names, as well as similar fields for text. This table also includes fields for quantity, cost, order date, delivery, print date, customized text and template name.

FIG. 26 is an image class table that is used to group images into logical classes. The classes are used to determine which images are shown to which customer. Only one class of images is available to any particular customer identification number. This permits the retention in the image catalog of images designed for different organizations. FIG. 27 is an image class template table which lists the images available under a specific class.

FIG. 28 is a session table that identifies the customer session for which the order was generated, and FIG. 29 is a log in history table. Each of the foregoing tables is an object 50 which may be transmitted back and forth from the web host computer 14 to the image assembler 20 and the OPI server

The Image Catalog describes all of the possible combinations of objects for use by the client in building a 55 composite image.

The page-slots in the image database are associated with a given shell. In the illustrated embodiment, this is accomplished by equating the page slot series with the shell's serial number. Each page-slot is associated with one and only one 60 shell. Within the entire collection of shells, therefore, a single shell is uniquely identified by its serial number.

The image database has an editorial table (not shown) in which every object, whether a shell, template, slot or content, has an editorial row. Each one of the stored objects 65 has a unique identifier in the form of a row record ID. The image database uses this record ID to associate keywords,

18

thumbnail images and other information with the editorial row. The software manager image database assigns a record ID to every object in the database.

As mentioned above, templates are identified by a Search Rule in the page-slot file. An example of the search qualifier or Search Rule for a page-slot that appears in the page-slots associated file appears as follows:

```
search =
                     "assetType = 'template') AND (project = 'Block 2 template backs FSI & solomail Oil Alliance')";
                                                                                                                  (1)
```

In the above equation, the assetType is identified as & solomail Oil Alliance". This project is a single freestanding insert for stores associated with gas stations; the identified template particularly concerns the second block on the back of such a free-standing insert. The above Search Rule explicitly limits the available contents for this page-slot to templates. In addition, the Search Rule uses an arbitrary attribute of catalog objects (from their editorial records), namely "project." The Search Rule selected, in this case, three back-page templates illustrated in FIG. 11.

The Search Rule for a page-slot is associated with its "Search" key. This key is in a dictionary or data structure of key-value pairs. The associated file and an attribute called "usageStyleRights" are parsed as property lists and are expected to yield dictionaries; otherwise a warning is produced indicating a formatting error.

In addition to dynamic content information, slots and page-slots may have other, non-content information associated with them by means of their property lists. The actual associated file from which Expression (1) was taken is set forth as follows:

```
name=ps2;
contents =
                                                                       (2)
type = template;
source = predefined;
               "(assetType = 'template') AND
search =
                    (project = 'Block 2 template backs FSI + solomail
                    Oil Alliance')";
```

As can be seen from expression (2), the Search Rule is nested inside the structure that contains information pertaining to the slot's contents. The source is "predefined", which means that the contents for this page-slot come from the image database itself, rather than from the user.

The name of this page-slot is ps2, where "2" is the page-slot's number in the shell.

The page-slot to template association allows for arbitrary associations. The template merely has to match the Search Rule's criteria and since these criteria are arbitrary, a page slot may select for any template in the image database that fits the rule. This means that templates may be associated with an arbitrarily large number of page-slots. Those pageslots can be in the same shell or in different shells. Templates can be reused between different shells if the designer sees fit to do so. For the proprietor, the reuse of a template means only that the one record for the template and its associated graphics needs to exist in the image database.

Slots select their available contents much the way pageslots do. Expression (3) sets out a Search Rule for a particular slot:

```
{name = g1p1;
bounds = ("-0.125\"","-0.125\"",3.25\"", 3.25\"");
shape = rectangular;
contents = {
type = image;
source = predefined;
search = "keywords.keyword = '8A'"; (3)
};
```

The above Search Rule is specified by keyword. Here, only one such keyword is required, "8A". Single quotes are needed since the keyword is a character field. The "keywords.keyword" notation means "traverse the keywords relationship, look at the keyword attribute and the associated object or table and return the records for which there is a keyword exactly equal to the string '8A'. This Search Rule also recites the type as an image and the source as predefined. The above property list further contains information about the slot's location in its template as well as the shape of the slot. This information is used in producing a preview of the client's composite which he or she has designed, and is also used to drive the HTML image maps for clickable "thumbnails".

Since the associated files are files in the Image Catalog, any number of image database records may refer to an 30 associated file. In such a case, the archivist moves slot-specific information to the usageStyleRights field for that slot. This is what has been done in Expression (4), where the bounds information for the slots which use this file is kept in those slot's usageStyleRights field.

```
{
    name = g1p1
    shape = "rectangular";
    contents = {
    type = image;
    source = predefined;
    search = "keywords.keyword = '11A'";
    };
}
(4)
```

In the above Expression, there are quotes around "rectangular", indicating that bounds information is kept under a "rectangular" field.

It is also possible to have a Search Rule that uses multiple between 50 keywords. One is given in Expression (5):

```
{
...
contents = {
...
search = "keywords.keyword = '14A' AND keywords1.keyword =
'bubble'";
}
}
```

In the above Expression note that "keywords.keyword" has been differentiated from "keywords1.keyword". This is to specify that these keywords are different. As many 65 different keyword variables can be added to the structure as is required.

Unlike other objects in the catalog, there are many types of images. The archivist differentiates among these using a variable called assetType. The qualifier which determines whether an editorial record maps to an image is as follows:

```
((assetType = 'image') or (assetType = 'lineArt') (6)
or (assetType = like 'OPI*))
```

In the above Expression, an image is anything that has an assetType of "image" or of "lineArt" or that begins with the string "OPI". The "like" operator is the same as the SQL "like" operator. The "\*" represents arbitrary character strings. When the qualifier is used to fetch data from a database it uses the SQL appropriate for that database server. Images may be associated with any number of different slots.

There are also more than one type of text in the database, all of which are represented by text objects in the image catalog. The qualifier for text is: (assetType like 'text\*'). Hence, a text is anything that has an assetType that begins with "text". Text slots can be of two types: file-based and string-based. File based text slots (or boxes) take the text from a file. The file is either aft or .txt. String based text slots take the text from a string in the production order generated from the customer.

The system proprietor may use rule-references to link slot contents together. A rule-reference determines how a client's selection of content for one slot may affect what content is available for other slots in a shell. In essence, what the client uses to fill a particular slot in a shell will act as a filter to what the client can select for other slots in the same shell.

In an alternative embodiment, a further database can be used to store client-supplied images. Each piece or editorial record would be associated with a client via either the user name or a customer ID or some other unique identifier as well as by client.

Every catalog object in this shell has associated keywords and may have one associated thumbnail and one viewex image associated with it.

Each entry in the image database has an associated file. For images and templates, this file is the high-resolution image. Since records are created in the image database for all of the objects of the catalog, rather than just image objects, the associated file is used to store information for objects that do not have an associated image. For slots, the associated files are property lists which are parsed by the catalog framework. The property list contains auxiliary slot information including Search Rules, rule references and information including Search Rules, rule references. In the case of Quark Xpress Tag Format text, the associate file is a .xtt file.

The finished marketing piece is also called a composite.

A template with slots becomes a composite once contents for all of its slots are specified.

Each object in the catalog has a usageStyleRights field. This stores additional information for the object in the form of a property list. The field is mapped to the "long\_description" column in the editorial table. For slots and page-slots, the information in this field is combined with that in the slot's associated file. If there is information under the same key in both locations, the information in the usage-eStyleRights field superseded that in the associated file.

The order and design logic associated with the web site, sometimes known as the "catalog" application, has only read-only rights with respect to the image database. The client logs onto the database server using a user name that

is has only access to one database, and within that database has only select rights granted to it. This means that the catalog framework never creates objects that are not represented in the database. Nor does the catalog application ever add objects to the image database. While the catalog framework does do some processing of the data loaded from the database, all of this processing is done either to implement the logic of the catalog, generally by associating available contents with slots, or for presentation purposes.

21

The serial number is a field in the editorial record that is used in building relationships between objects in the catalog. The serial number is mapped to a "paper<sub>13</sub> clip" column in the editorial table. The serial number of an object is usually its numbering within a series. For templates, this is mostly arbitrary. For slots, the serial number is determined by the order of the slot within the template. The order is determined front-to-back first, then left-to-right, and then finally top-to-bottom.

Other fields in the editorial record include the long\_name of the object, the thumbnail, and the viewex. The thumbnail 20 is a low resolution version of an image archived in the database. Where objects are images, text, template and shells, a thumbnail may exist. Thumbnails are held in a "thumbnails" table in the database. There is a one-to-one relationship between editorial rows and thumbnail rows. 25

A viewex is a medium-resolution version of an image archived in the database; it is similar to a thumbnail. Very small images may not have an associated viewex record, and in such cases, the thumbnail is always used instead.

In summary, a system and method have been disclosed by 30 which a client, at a remote location, can formulate a particular marketing piece, such as a free-standing insert or point-of-purchase display, within constraints imposed by the client's organization. The use of shells in which the client can insert prestored content permits the production of marsketing pieces to occur in days instead of weeks. Low-resolution images are transmitted over the Internet for use by the client, while corresponding high-resolution images are used in printing the final material.

FIGS. 30-38b are successive screens presented to a client 40 in the ordering of images from the image database. FIG. 30 illustrates a log in page. FIG. 31 is a screen which gives an introduction and legal information.

FIG. 32 is a search results page which has retrieved a series of images responding to the word "burgers". Each of 45 the illustrated images relates to a hamburger. Each of the images is further identified with an image number and a description.

FIG. 33 is a details screen by which further details and a larger image number 0 to 006 has been retrieved. The details 50 screen gives size and price.

FIG. 34 shows a screen in which the Big Mac Sandwich depicted in FIG. 35 has been added to a shopping cart. In FIG. 35 there is seen the method by which the image is transmitted, shipped or downloaded to the user.

FIG. 36 is a screen in which all of the images that have been purchased have been placed in a shopping cart; this screen may be used by the client to review his or her purchases.

FIGS. 37a and 37b are a screen showing billing information and image charges. FIGS. 38a and 38b illustrate a confirmation screen by which the order is finalized.

FIGS. 39-53 are successive screens encountered by a client in designing a point-of-purchase (POP) mechanizing kit. FIG. 39 is a welcome screen.

FIG. 40 is a beginning screen querying the client as to the region that the client represents. Similarly, FIG. 41 asks for

the identity of the cooperative for which the client is placing an order; FIG. 42 asks for the time frame for which the order should be prepared. In FIG. 43, the client is given a choice between two kinds of POP merchandising kits, either a regular menu or a breakfast menu; these will cause separate templates to appear.

22

In FIG. 44, one of those templates has appeared, the one for a regular menu. The template indicated generally at 300 has a plurality of page-slots 302, 304 and 306, 308, 310 and 312. While in printed material the "page-slots" each correspond to the front or back side of a printed page, for point-of-purchase merchandising material, each one of the page-slots corresponds with a particular point-of-purchase item that is used as a portion of the kit.

FIG. 45 is the first screen by which the client chooses content for insertion into a slot. In FIG. 45, the program is prompting the client for a price. This text will be inserted on the exterior elements and the window decal (page-slots 302, 304 and 306). FIG. 46 is a screen which confirms the price lements 308, 310 and 312. FIG. 48 is a screen which confirms the price that is inserted into slots on these templates. FIG. 49 is an order information page, while FIG. 49a is a billing information page prompting the user to enter billing information.

FIG. 50 is an order information screen prompting the client for address details and special shipping instructions. FIG. 51 is an order confirmation screen that reviews all of the relevant information of the order. FIG. 53 is an order confirmation screen indicating at 316 that the order has been completed.

FIGS. 54-62 are a set of screens presented to the client in the design of a free-standing insert or FSI. In FIG. 54, search results have already been returned. In FIG. 54, the client is prompted to select one of the four returned templates for the front side of the piece. In FIG. 55, the first of these templates (template 320) has been selected for completion into a final FSI marketing piece. The client is prompted to select from several predefined text strings to fill in slots on various places on the template. At the end of doing so, the client either cancels this work or accepts at 322.

FIG. 56 presents three back sides templates to the client, who is prompted to select one of them. The three templates, respectively, are set up for six coupons, nine coupons, or eight coupons. Each of the template styles now has a front side with a quarter pounder main picture, Chevron as in Allied Gasoline Station, and a preselected headline, "When you are on the go."

FIG. 57 is a back side editor prompting for different content to be inserted into each of nine areas on the back side of the template. Areas 1, 4 and 7 each include a picture of a food item. Areas 2, 5 and 8 show a map of the store for which the coupon is being offered. Areas 3, 6 and 9 show a store message and image. For each of the coupons, the client 55 fills in a coupon validate and the location where the coupon is valid.

FIG. 58 is a review screen in which the client may review the results of his selections. He can decide to edit these further, cancel or order the template. FIG. 59 is an order information screen by which order information is solicited. FIG. 60 is a billing information screen prompting for the entry of billing information. FIG. 61 is an order confirmation screen recapitulating all of the information solicited from the client, and FIG. 62 is an order completion screen.

While preferred embodiments have been illustrated and described, it should be understood that changes and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the

invention in its broader aspects. Various features of the invention are defined in the following claims.

We claim:

1. A method for designing and producing a marketing piece as ordered by a client from a remote location, comprising the steps of:

establishing a web site on a host computer, the client having access to the web site from the remote location;

organizing an object database to have a plurality of objects, each of the objects having an address and a row in a record table, the objects including content objects, shell objects and slot objects, the content objects including image objects, each image object having associated therewith a low-resolution image file and a high-resolution image file;

storing the object database in a memory associated with an image processor;

using search logic associated with the web site and search criteria supplied by the client, searching for one or 20 more images for use in assembling the marketing piece, the search logic returning image search results;

selecting at least one image from the search results for inclusion in the marketing piece;

transmitting a low-resolution image file to the client in response to the step of selecting;

using design logic loaded on the web site, permitting the client to select among a plurality of shells, each of the shells corresponding to a shell object stored in the database, the shells each having at least one slot for the insertion of a content object, said at least one slot corresponding to a slot object stored in the database;

inserting a selected image into said at least one slot;

responsive to the step of inserting, forming a completed marketing piece design;

transmitting parameters of the completed marketing piece design as a marketing piece order to the image processor through the web site;

responsive to the image processor receiving the marketing piece order, creating a marketing piece design using at least one high resolution image file corresponding to the image inserted into said at least one slot; and

using the completed marketing piece design to produce one or more copies of the marketing piece.

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